

The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

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Select Miscellany.

AN OBSTINATE ELEPHANT.

He Knocks over a Cage of Kangaroos—Seasons some Lumber—Kills a Mule—Smashes a Wagon—Pulls up a Big Apple Tree—Tries to Murder some Yankees, and Gets a Thrashing.

[From the New Haven Register, Oct. 6th.]
O'Brien's menagerie exhibited in Meriden yesterday (Thursday) according to advertisement, at the usual grounds on State street. Just after the close of the afternoon performance the great elephant Mogul took it into his head to enact a tragedy out of his enclosure, he went for his keeper in a fit of rage. The keeper sought refuge under the cage containing kangaroos, which Mogul disdainfully turned over in a jiffy, and walked through the canvas out of doors. Then he went on a tour of inspection, and if not "seeking whom he might devour," he certainly seemed willing to accommodate anybody or anything that might wish for a set-to. Meeting a pile of lumber in the adjoining lumber yard, he quickly spread the boards in good shape for seasoning. Then meeting in his path one of the mules belonging to the company, he ran his tusks completely through its body, pinning it to the ground, and killing the animal instantly. The next obstruction in his majestic path was a wagon belonging to Messrs. Grether & Hall, which he scornfully seized with his trunk, and raising it smashed it to pieces; then he returned to the dead mule, and again plunged his tusks through it, and breaking off one of his tusks close to the jaw, sauntered carelessly into State street, with none to molest or to make him afraid, the crowd following at a safe distance behind, while before and about him every body seemed to be very busy in getting out of his way. The keeper and other attaches of the menagerie soon rallied, and by strategy and good tactics he was induced to enter a field belonging to Mr. Camp, thence free as a bird, where he indulged in the pastime of tearing and smashing whole lengths of picket fence. The novel mode of subduing him, temporarily, by shooting him in the face and trunk with buckshot, was adopted. Some fifty heavy charges were fired at him; the stinging effect acted well as a slight check upon his operations, during which his keeper fearlessly approached and chained him to an apple tree about twelve inches in diameter, which was no sooner discovered by the enraged animal than he instantly and without apparent effort, but with the greatest of ease, tore it up by the roots, and again created the greatest consternation among the immense crowd who had now collected in the immediate vicinity. All went, and stood not on the order of going, but some tall running was done, and some laughable incidents occurred in the stampede, leaving the ground free to Mogul and his would-be captors.
He was, by great daring and agility on the part of his keeper, again secured by chaining his hind feet to a very large tree; here he was left for the night, and a guard stationed with rifles loaded with ball, to kill him should he again break loose during the night. He was evidently much chagrined at his confinement, and continued to "snort" and struggle to break the chain, affording much excitement throughout the city during the entire night, but fortunately he was held until about 5 o'clock this morning, when his keeper, with the assistance of the entire force of the concern and about 500 citizens, undertook the job of punishing and subduing the monster. Large ropes and chains were procured, and after many attempts in which the same were broken quite easily, he was finally, at the end of two hours, thrown down and secured in that position, when simultaneously his beating began by a dozen strong men with clubs, iron bars, spears and pitchforks, and continued until the men were exhausted, and again renewed from time to time for about two hours, at which time, after many wounds, and pounding enough to seemingly kill him, he was as obstinate as ever. Refusing to surrender, he was left to his own reflections in this condition, and the beating abated for a time. At the present time of writing, (twelve hours,) he seems determined not to succumb. A choice he has of doing so or being killed, as in his dangerous mood he will not be allowed to rise without evidence of a change of heart. It is estimated that the damage done in his tantrum will cost over \$700.
Fortunate it is that no lives were lost.

The Blind Man's Hat.

Everybody has seen Judge Barnard's wonderful hat. The Hon. Hugh Hastings saw the hat shortly after it was imported. He admired it. He never met the Judge without talking to him about the hat.
Finally the judge told him that if he would wear such a hat he would make him a present of one. Mr. Hastings eagerly accepted the offer. A few days afterwards he appeared in Broadway with the hat, and created great consternation. He was arrested six times by the police between Union Square and Canal street. Mr. Hastings was repeatedly taken to the police stations, and only discharged after he was recognized. Somebody who had heard that Judge Barnard had given Mr. Hastings the hat started a report that the judge's celebrated hat had been stolen, and Superintendent Kelso put the police on their guard.
This accounted for Mr. Hastings' repeat-

ed arrests. Though much chagrined, Mr. Hastings held on to the hat. He combed the long white fur very carefully every morning, and made stars and strange figures on his hat. He grew attached to the hat and the hat grew attached to him. He wore it everywhere—to church, to the theatre, and to the horse race.

Finally he went to Long Branch. The hat went also. Mr. Hastings put up at the Continental Hotel. The hat was greatly admired. The going sounded for dinner. Mr. Hastings laid the hat upon the rack and entered the dining room.

In a few minutes a crowd of deeply interested persons gathered around the hat. They tried the hat on, and rubbed their fingers through the wool, and it, and wondered what it would weigh.

"Whose hat is this, any way?" said a short man with a checkered necktie.
"Well," replied a politician at his side, "it's a great shame about that hat. That hat belongs to a poor blind man, who came down here and was robbed of his money. He's been going around the hotel trying to sell the hat so as to get enough money to take him back to St. Louis, where he came from. It's a nice hat; it ain't been worn much, and it's well worth having."

Here one of the party proposed that they should get up a raffle for the hat, and thus raise money to take the poor blind man back to St. Louis. No sooner said than done. John Davidson—who was there—had all his sympathies aroused, and he headed the list at \$1 a chance. William Birch took a chance. Twenty-five chances were taken up.

Mr. Davidson borrowed a dice box from one of the boot-blacks, and the raffle began. Davidson threw 35 in three throws; Mr. Birch followed with 33. The sixteenth thrower was a man named Potter, from Lynchburg, Va. He threw 47, and was bound to have the hat. His throw was not beaten, but just as the last man of the twenty-five was about to try his luck, Mr. Hastings walked out of the dining room.

Seeing his hat on the table and a great crowd around it, he deliberately walked up, seized the hat, put it upon his head, and was about to walk off, when Mr. Potter, of Lynchburg, collared him.

"Here, where are you going with that hat?" said Potter.

"That hat belongs to me," said Mr. Hastings with a quiet smile.

"Why, how many did you throw?" asked Potter.

"That hat is my property," said Mr. Hastings sternly.

"Not by a long shot," said Mr. Potter, of Lynchburg; "you can't play that on me. I've heard of these New York tricks before. This hat belongs to a poor blind man who lives in St. Louis, and he's put it up at a raffle, and I've just thrown 47, and no man's got over that yet. That hat belongs to me."

Mr. Hastings assured Mr. Potter that he was mistaken, and told the Southerner who he was.

"No, no," replied Mr. Potter, "you can't work this thing on me, no way you can fix it."

Mr. Hastings then appealed to John Davidson as a witness to the truth of his assertion; but Mr. Davidson astonished him by replying that he knew Hugh Hastings very well, and that this was not the man.

Mr. Potter, of Lynchburg, then sailed in. He had a lively scuffle, but he got the hat, and carried it in triumph to his room. Mr. Davidson pocketed the money, and went off to give it to the blind man. The crowd followed him.

The man who got the money was a family-dressed young gentleman who stood behind the bar and opened bottles. Mr. Hastings went bareheaded to Mr. Borrows, the proprietor of the hotel and told his story. Borrows convinced Potter, of Lynchburg, of its truth, and Hastings got his hat. But Potter has ever since been looking for the man who got up the raffle.
New York Paper.

How They Break Wild Horses in Texas.

Those who have never visited the regions where wild horses are caught or reared, have but little idea how the untamed steed of the prairies, is rendered tractable and useful. At the present day in Texas the horses or Mustangs, that formerly ranged over its vast prairies have become almost extinct in the settled portions, and confine themselves to the extreme western counties. In their place are horses, mostly crossed with American stock, which are in a state of semi-wildness—that is, they roam at will until certain seasons of the year, when all such as can be caught are driven in herds to huge pens constructed for the purpose, to be branded and marked, after which most of them are let loose to roam at will again.

When the owner of a portion of the herd desires to break any of his young horses, he proceeds in this wise: The first movement is to lasso the horse selected, by the head and fore feet, and throw him to the earth; then a kind of hair halter, called a "bosol," is put on his head, both to serve as a bridle and to stake the animal by, it being much more effectual than a halter or bridle in checking his frantic efforts to liberate himself. He is either tied up closely all night or staked at the will of the owner. The next morning the sport begins.

All horse and stock raisers have one or more vaqueros, whom they employ for the especial purpose of breaking and riding wild and refractory horses. These go out, followed by all the members of the family, and proceed to overhaul their saddles and see that there is no defect in the "rigging." When they are satisfied that all is secure, they lead or rather drag forward the steed. He is alternately led, dragged and whipped forward, until he reaches the point where he is to be saddled.
A leather strap attached to the bosol is then pulled over his eyes, and a saddle blanket is dropped gently on his back, but very seldom remains at the first trial, as he will almost invariably shake it off. After one or more trials however, he submits to both blanket and saddle. The latter is strapped on tightly with two girths, fore and flank, strapped, indeed, so tightly that one unaccustomed to the sight would think that it was intended to cut the animal in two. The rider now adjusts the stake-ropes into reins by tying it securely to the bosol, leaving a long end by which to hold

in, in the event the horse should succeed in throwing him.

Everything is now ready for the mount. The rider adorns his heels with a huge pair of spurs, stands directly facing the horse, abreast or a little forward of the shoulder, seizes the underpart of the bosol with his left hand, pulls the horse's head round near him to prevent being kicked, and turning it towards him, places his left foot in it firmly. Grasping the pommel, he now gives the saddle a shake or two, makes one or two feints at mounting to see how his horsemanship will take it, and then suddenly springs, seating himself securely in the saddle.

The blinds of course are still over the eyes of the horse; and, as a general thing he stands with his neck stretched out and his head partially down—a perfect picture of awkwardness. The rider is at his ease, and adjusts himself and everything about him with the greatest care, as he knows that there is warm work before him. When ready for the start, he reaches gently forward and slips up the blinds. Naturally the horse is rather astonished at first, and refuses to move. A sharp application of whip and spur, however, readily induces him to change his mind. He takes, timidly, one or two awkward steps; then, suddenly doubling himself up, until he resembles a camel, and throwing his head down between his fore feet, he begins a series of pitches which consist in jumping as high and as far as he can, coming down stiff-legged.

Those who have accomplished the extraordinary feat of going down a flight of stairs at one step can form some faint idea how it feels to sit on the back of a pitching horse.

We have only described the manner in which most horses are mounted, and how they act at first. Some of the more vicious will lay down when the saddle is buckled on, and it requires a tremendous amount of whipping to get them started; some will rear and fall backwards, occasionally killing their riders; some will pitch straight ahead for quite a distance, while others will pitch straight forward for a few jumps, and then as the Texan say, "swap ends so quick it makes your head swim." Fortunately, they soon tire of such violent exercise, being totally unaccustomed to a saddle or weight upon their backs, and break down completely in a few hours. The saddles are then taken on, and they are reserved for another trial next morning. This exercise is continued for a week or more, according to the nature of the horse, when he is pronounced gentle, and is tractable enough for a good rider; but woe to the unsuspecting greenhorn who is tempted to place himself on his back.

A few of the horses are naturally gentle-natured, and never, unless frightened in breaking, attempt to cut up at all. Those who love the horse, and desire to see him roaming at will in his beauty and symmetry, with glossy hide and flowing mane and tail, should go to the prairies.

The True History of the Rutherford Troubles.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Journal gives the following plain narrative of the origin and progress of the troubles in Rutherford:

Now look around at Rutherford county a moment. It is likewise a large county, but poor compared to Mecklenburg. From the rolling hills and spreading valleys of its eastern and southern borders, the traveler ascends by the banks of its beauteous streams through an ever changing landscape to the summit of the Blue Ridge. The valleys are inhabited by many substantial farmers, but the uplands contain a poorer class of small freeholders, as a general rule staidly and independent citizens, relying for bread on their own labor. A bitter feud existed between two men who were half-brothers, Samuel and Aaron Biggerstaff—the former a Democrat, the latter a radical. The feud however, was not political. An assault was made in the night time by Aaron and his friends upon his brother Samuel; and Aaron was convicted of shooting at Samuel in bed, and nearly killing him and a little child. His friend, Judge Logan, fined Aaron \$20 for this attempted murder, which fine was not paid! In retaliation a party raided on Aaron and whipped him severely. For this over fifty arrests are made, and United States soldiers are sent there, and the action of Congress is invoked! Then a man named Justice, a small specimen of malignant Radicalism, who had instigated all these arrests, as is believed, was raided on, taken out of his house and badly frightened, and stricken on the blow, as it appears by the testimony, for the purpose, as the indictment alleges, of preventing him from voting at an election held the year before! No life is taken or attempted in either case, and no serious injury inflicted upon person or property. Now mark the difference between the man suffering with a radical in Rutherford and the murder of decent white men in Mecklenburg. Immediately the yell of horror is raised throughout the United States; soldiers are withdrawn from protecting the scalps of women and children on the frontier, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and poured into the State; deputy marshals swell through the land with tails as long as a Highland Laid; over two hundred men are arrested, many of them without a warrant, and for want of the excessive and unconstitutional bail demanded, are thrust into dungeons unheard. Hundreds more are bound over as witnesses, and being refused a trial near home they are dragged off to Raleigh, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, and now five or six hundred men, women and children may be seen hovering round the capitol, living heaven only knows how, many sleeping in the open air; all attending these trials, if trials they can be called, where the jury is packed by the evident connivance of the court.

Many of these men, prisoners and witnesses, have been kept so long in custody that their crops were lost, and if acquitted they return home to find starvation before them and their families, having made nothing whatever for their support. Numbers more knowing that an accusation was sure to be followed by long imprisonment and persecution, however innocent they might prove to be, fled the country and left their

little farms to desolation. Perhaps a hundred such small plantations have been abandoned, their half-matured crops destroyed by the depredations of stock; and helpless women and little children are seen now at this usually plentiful season, wandering up and down the land with weary feet in search of bread! God help them!

I profess to know something about the cause of all this misery and suffering. The people of the North are made to believe that it all originates in the spirit of lawless violence which it pleases them—for partisan purposes—to attribute to all the Southern people. This is not so; as every intelligent man here well knows. The whole of this trouble is to be traced directly to the door of a man by the name of Logan, the Radical judge of the Ninth Judicial district. This man is a grossly ignorant lawyer, a stupid and small judge, and the boiled down essence of meanness and malignity—a radical scallawag, whose shining character in this regard is undimmed by the faintest suspicion of any quality befitting his position, but abounding in every element that would adorn the regions of the damned. The troubles of the country began with the feuds of the Biggerstaffs, and if he had punished the offenders in that affair properly, the excitement would have subsided. But he fines his friend Aaron \$20, for the attempted murder of his half-brother, and turns him loose; and on the other hand fills the land with soldiers, arrests and suffering, for the counter assault on Aaron. Cautiously he sits back and has his creatures to execute his infernal malice. His son, son-in-law, and various hangers on, all reap a rich harvest from these poor victims, as lawyers, deputy marshals, commissioners, &c. It finally became too grievous for poor human nature to endure; and these maddened and misguided men attack this Justice as described, and with a strange forbearance, strike him only one blow and release him! Behold the consequences! Behold Radical justice! Behold the lie which these men perpetrate in the sight of heaven when they say, "let us have peace," and enact laws to secure order and the rights of all! Behold the unspeakable lie with which they stuff the ears of the Northern people whilst they practice every manner of cruelty and oppression, and tear down with perjured hearts and unclean hands the last vestige of liberty to save the sinking carcass of Radicalism from a merited death!

Management of Winter Fruits.

In order to keep apples and pears in a fresh and sound condition during late autumn and the winter months the following requisites must be observed as far as practicable:

1. The defective fruit must be separated from the sound.

2. A cool and dry atmosphere is necessary.

3. A uniform degree of temperature must be maintained.

Apples are kept through the winter by being laid on the floor in a cool cellar, with a light covering of straw and air admitted from a north window, until it becomes so cold as to endanger their freezing, or by packing the fruit in barrels, heading them up and suffering the barrels to remain in open sheds until the severity of winter requires their removal to a cool, dry cellar where they are to be laid in tiers on their sides. In some cases the apples being wiped off carefully are put in the barrels without any other substance. In other cases they are packed in layers with a light stratum of cut straw or dry sand, sawdust or chaff interposed, so as to keep the apples from touching which is the best plan. Many farmers make a cave of boards in the yard or garden and fill it with barrels of apples, covering them over with earth and admitting the air by means of a stone pipe. In this case care ought to be taken to prevent the earth from touching the apples, and sufficient drains should be made around it to carry off the water. This method proceeds well and apples are thus preserved until late in the spring.

Another way is to lay the fruit on shelves in the cellar; but as it is difficult in most places to keep the rats out, these vermin very often make sad destruction.

A dry atmosphere is necessary. The fruit must be wiped dry, and kept best after being permitted to remain on the floor for drying before being packed. Too much straw between the layers is not good as it will become damp from any that are decayed and undergo a partial fermentation. Sudden transitions from heat to cold and cold to heat are unfavorable. Fruit will keep best by a partial but not entire exclusion of atmospheric air.—Fomeroy's Domestic.

Scab on Sheep.

Tobacco will cure scab on sheep, and this is the way to do it: For one hundred sheep take eight or ten pounds of tobacco to one hundred or one hundred and twenty gallons of water boiled down about one-tenth; if your sheep are newly sheared dip them in the liquor.

So far as my observation extends, the scab generally shows itself in the fall or early winter; the treatment should be promptly attended to as soon as the disease is discovered. Feed freely of sulphur with salt at least three times a week. If in the fall or winter, or at any time when the wool is long, prepare tobacco as above in a large vessel so as to keep it warm; apply to the ears, open the wool on the back and pour on the liquid freely the full length of the back. If used freely it runs nearly all over the body. Examine carefully and apply freely wherever there is any appearance of infection. In this way I have three times effectually cured the scab in the winter without any great loss of wool. When treating in summer I have fed rosin with the sulphur and salt, with very satisfactory results. I have known several flocks effectually cured in midwinter treated as last described. I would recommend that as soon as sheared in the spring they be dipped in the solution.

Cor. Prairie Farmer.

Mr. Jesse Cox, of Pitt county, was almost instantly killed a few days since in the following manner. He was taking home a barrel of pork, when his horses became frightened, upset the cart, and the barrel struck Mr. Cox upon the head.

THE CHICAGO FIRE!

People Starving by Thousands—Large Number of Arrests—Forty Persons Shot—Ninety Bodies Recovered from the Ruins—Loss of Life and Property Beyond Conception—The Banks Resuming Business—Status of Insurance Companies—Manifest Contributions for the Sufferers.

THE BANK VAULTS SECURE—DEAD BODIES IN THE RUINS—INTENSE SUFFERING AMONG THE HOUSELESS, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A special to the World, dated Chicago, October 11, 1.30 A. M., says: "The wind is blowing a gale; but the fire is apparently subdued, and has not spread since noon yesterday. The bank vaults all appear in good condition. The number of dead found in the ruins to date is forty. The ruins are not all accessible yet. The weather is quite cool and there is intense suffering among the 5,000 families that are camped on the prairies. One thousand tents were given them yesterday. Relief is coming from all quarters. The future is uncertain and a general gloom prevails."

A. T. Stewart has sent \$50,000 to Chicago for the sufferers. Four stock failures are announced. Fluctuations of from 20 to 30 per cent. in stocks are frequent, and the tendency of stocks is decidedly downward.

The Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston loses three quarters of a million in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Mr. Ireston, the adjutant of the Phoenix Insurance Company, here, was at Chicago during the fire. He thinks the fire was promoted and aggravated, though not originated by incendiaries. He estimates the loss at \$200,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Nothing has been received from Chicago to-day. The minimum speed of the provision trains, over the Erie road, for Chicago, is fifty miles an hour.

Dispatches from Europe indicate a general movement for the relief of Chicago.

CHICAGO UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Private advices say that Chicago is under martial law. The soldiers, however, are making no arrests, but kill the turbulent on the spot. Seven are reported shot and hung for attempting to fire buildings. Sixty-four bodies have been recovered.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BEYOND CONCEPTION—PEOPLE STARVING BY THOUSANDS, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—Rev. Dr. Eddy has just arrived from Chicago. He reports the loss, both of life and property, to be beyond conception. The people are starving by thousands, and not less than 80,000 are homeless. Prepared food and clothing are urgently needed. Thus far the supplies sent have not lessened the peril of starvation. Garroting and thieving are frequent at night.

FORTY-ONE PERSONS SHOT—MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, Noon.—Forty-one persons were shot in making arrests last night. The station-houses are filled. Ninety bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

Quite a number of persons have died from exposure. The relief committee has impressed all kinds of vehicles to carry water and provisions. Immense supplies of provisions, much of them cooked, are coming in. The committee has telegraphed some points to stop. Ten thousand blankets have arrived from Cincinnati. The Common Council has fixed the prices for food, with heavy penalties for violation.

SUBSTANTIAL SYMPATHY, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—At a meeting of citizens here to-day, measures were taken for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. Governor Warmoth, Dr. Mayer, the Howard Association, gave each a thousand dollars.

W. J. Hammond, President of the International Typographical Union requests contributions of subordinate unions for the relief of the Chicago printers.

The New York manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance company of London and Edinburgh has received the following despatch: "Subscribe five thousand dollars for the Chicago sufferers. Settle all losses promptly and draw at three days' sight."

INSURANCE COMPANIES—THEIR LOSSES, &c.

HARTFORD, Oct. 11.—The Aetna Insurance Company's losses at Chicago amount to \$2,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The Insurance Companies here have half a million in Chicago. All will be paid. The American Central has a quarter million.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Home Insurance Company publish a card stating that, from the best information they are able to obtain, they feel confident of being able to pay all their losses in Chicago and elsewhere and have ample securities left to protect policy holders. They have assurances from the stockholders of additional capital. The company continues to issue policies as usual.

The Continental will come out with its capital intact and a large surplus.

The Market Fire Insurance Company has determined to suspend.

It is reported that the Astor Company is likely to go into bankruptcy.

Boston, Oct. 11.—The Transcript says the Insurance Companies of Boston have suffered severely by the great fire. Those having agencies in Chicago are the National, New England, Hide and Leather, and Independent. A dispatch from the agent of the first named announces the losses of that Company to be half a million.

The officers of the New England Company estimate their loss at \$700,000. They voted this morning to suspend business for the present.

The Hide and Leather Company's liabilities foot up nearly the same. They have also suspended.

The Independent advises its patrons to cancel their policies and reinsure, pending the reports from their Chicago agency.

Several other Boston offices are reported severely crippled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The following additional losses are reported: Home, Co-

lumbus, \$150,000; Commercial, New York, \$80,000; Howard, \$275,000; Lamar, \$200,000; Mercantile, \$100,000; Manhattan, \$500,000; North American, \$250,000; Resolute, \$75,000; Washington, \$400,000; Yorkers and New York, \$300,000.

All the above are New York Companies. The Hartford loses \$1,200,000; Manufacturers' \$350,000; Pacific, San Francisco, \$500,000. Several others are reported, but their losses are comparatively small.

The Aetna of Hartford, and Home of New York, have each \$4,000,000 insurance in the burnt district.

The Phoenix of Hartford has \$700,000. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool loses \$133,000; Imperial of Liverpool, \$300,000; North British of Liverpool, \$2,700,000. Good authority facts up the losses in London and Liverpool at \$4,500,000.

All the Chicago Companies are bankrupt.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—All the banks will be able to resume business. A number of their vaults have been opened, and the contents, without exception, have been found uninjured. Every bank in the city claims to be able, in time, to pay every dollar of its indebtedness.

THIEVES, BURGLARS AND INCENDIARIES, &c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The police continue to capture thieves, burglars and incendiaries. They are generally dealt with in a summary manner, in order to prevent any further trouble.

Measures have been taken for the immediate rebuilding of the Pacific Hotel.

Water was turned on in the South Division this afternoon, so that all the populated portions of the city are now supplied.

THE LOSS OF GRAIN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The total loss of grain is definitely ascertained at 1,600,000 bushels.

THE ERIE RELIEF TRAIN—SYMPATHY ALONG THE ROUTE—IMMENSE SUPPLIES, &c.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Oct. 11.—On Board the Erie Relief Train.—There has not been a moment's delay thus far. The arrangements for clearing the track are perfect. Intense sympathy is manifested all along the road. Numbers of people of all classes are assembled at the depots, attempting to throw bundles on board as we whistle past. Goods are piled up at the principal stations, awaiting the next train. We are now over the heaviest grades, and can make still better time on the Susquehanna division.

ELMIRA, Oct. 11.—We took the lead of the lightning express train at Susquehanna and have made an unprecedented run to this point. Dense crowds are collecting at every station where contributions are awaiting us.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—From all points throughout the country reports are received of the munificent contributions to Chicago.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11.—The citizens and officers here are subscribing liberally for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

FEARFUL HAVOC IN WISCONSIN.

Several Towns in the Lumber District Burned—Upwards of Three Hundred Persons Perished in the Flames.

MILWAUKEE, October 11.—The Mayor of this city has been telegraphed that several towns in the lumber district of Green Bay have been burned. Pishtigo village and Sugar Bush settlement were destroyed by fire Sunday night and Monday. It is reported that upwards of 300 persons perished in the flames. Monomonee is reported safe.

THE FIRES ON THE INDIANA PRAIRIE.

THE FLAMES SWEEPING IN ALL DIRECTIONS—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—A gentleman who has just made a trip over the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, says that prairie and wood fires are raging along the line between New Albany and Lafayette, on the north end of the road. Kankakee county was one broad blaze of destructive flame. Miles upon miles of fence, hay, grain in stack, corn in fields, houses, barns, and cattle-pens, have been destroyed, and the fire is still raging.

Many towns on the north end of the road have been compelled to turn out all their inhabitants to fight the fire. In Clay county, Indiana, the woods are on fire in many places. On Monday night and Tuesday the town of Brazil was threatened. The greatest alarm prevails among the people.

THE BURNING OF MANISTEE, MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—Full particulars have been received to-day of the burning of Manistee, Michigan, on Sunday night. About 10 o'clock the fire-engines gave out, after which the flames

RAVISHED THE HELPLESS TOWN WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

The wind was blowing a gale all night. The loss is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000, on which there is only \$30,000 insurance. The suffering people of Manistee being so far beyond immediate communication considerable time passed before their wants could be made known. As soon as possible the people of Grand Rapids and Grand Haven supplied their immediate wants, and Senator Ferry and the Mayor of Grand Rapids have issued an earnest appeal to the people of the State to aid them.

Later.

The last news from Manistee more than confirms all the previous reports of suffering there. The existing

NECESSITIES OF THE PEOPLE ARE IMPERATIVE.

They need immediately flour, meat and clothing. All supplies should be directed to Senator Ferry, Grand Haven, from which place all contributions will be carried to Manistee in a Government vessel. Detroit and other cities in Michigan are responding nobly to the appeal made to their generosity. A carload of provisions leaves here to-night for Grand Haven, and one goes from Lansing in the morning. Large quantities of clothing, bedding, and provisions are being forwarded by boats to Port Huron, Lexington and Port Sanilac for the relief of the sufferers. Hundreds of destitute people have congregated at these places.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

For the past week our exchanges have been filled with accounts of the great Chicago calamity, and the vast fires sweeping over the North Western prairies. We have done all we could to give our readers all the facts; more could not be expected of us. Contributions for the relief of the sufferers in money, provisions and clothing, have been poured in with a generous hand, not only from our people, but from Canada and Europe. Many of the insurance companies are now paying their losses, the homeless have been housed and fed, and consequently all danger of immediate suffering is at an end. There is no apprehension that the devastated portion of the city will not soon be rebuilt. The energy of the Great West cannot be repressed, besides Chicago is the depot of transfer in the natural track of commerce, and therefore it must be restored, not only for the North-west, but for the nation at large.

The accounts from the prairie fires, are more saddening day by day. The latest advices from Northern Wisconsin state that the loss of life in the neighborhood of Peshtigo will reach over twelve hundred. The only survivors were those who were fortunate enough to reach the water, many throwing themselves into mill-ponds, clinging to floating logs. A number of these were drowned by being thrown from the logs by maddened horses and cattle that rushed into the water. The fires swept over a tract of country eight or ten miles wide. Every building, fence, and all the timber was completely destroyed. The population of Peshtigo numbered 2,000, one-third of whom perished on that first fearful night.

Reports from the eastern shore of Green Bay place the loss of life fully as high as at Peshtigo. The news from Michigan is very meagre, but most terrible. No details have come to hand, but the total destruction of a large number of towns is reported, with a corresponding loss of life.

The following extract which we take from a well-considered editorial in the *Wilmington Journal*, has our hearty approval. The people of the South must wake up to facts, disagreeable though they may be to a great many, and be a little more practical in their political views than they have hitherto been. The renomination of Grant by a packed Convention of the radical party is a foregone conclusion; and with millions upon millions of dollars of patronage and corruption fund to assist him, he will certainly be re-elected unless the Conservatives and Democrats of the country unite with the moderate men of the Republican party at the North, who detest Grant, and bring out a candidate who can concentrate around him all the opposition elements in both sections. To some of our extreme friends, this may sound like heresy, but we can assure them that it is solemn truth:

'There can be little doubt of the almost unanimous re-nomination of President GRANT. He can be defeated, but it can only be done by the utmost prudence upon the part of his opponents. At the North a very considerable and influential portion of the Radical party is opposed to his re-election. This party is headed by such men as Senators TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, Governor BROWN of Missouri, HORACE GREELEY, and others of the more moderate wing of the party. Of course at the South the ignorant negroes and unprincipled whites, who compose ninety-nine one-hundredths of the radical party, will vote for the nominee, without regard to the man. If a nomination is made that can unite the Democratic vote with the moderate Republicans, President Grant can and will be defeated.

The question then arises, is there such a man? We believe there is. If we go into the Presidential election to win, we must ignore all smaller considerations. We must not tilt against the wind. The Southern people, at least, are tired of such useless sport. They have neither the means nor the time to waste. Their material prosperity, more and more demands their entire attention. They will make no base surrender of principle, but they do not care to further exhaust themselves in a useless contest.

If, then, the lesson of the late elections shall be heeded by the National Democratic party it may be as fortunate as their successes four years ago were disastrous. Blessings frequently come in disguise. It requires prudence and wisdom to profit by misfortune.'

Talk about public swindling! Why, the amounts already stolen by defaulting government agents are insignificant when compared with the swindling perpetrated under the form of law, and which is seldom taken into account in the indictment against the radical party. Do our people know that the area of public lands which the Republican party has given to various monopolies, rings, jobbers and land-sharks already exceeds two thousand millions of acres? Estimating the present value of this land at one dollar and a quarter an acre, which is the price that any poor man would have to pay the government for it, the donation amounts to two thousand, five hundred millions of dollars, or more than our entire national debt.

We return thanks for an invitation to attend the anniversary celebration of the Columbian and Hesperian Societies of Trinity College, on Friday next.

The New Bern *Republican* looks with favor upon the nomination of Major W. A. Smith of North Carolina R. R. notoriety, as the radical candidate for Governor next summer. It is not the first time our attention has been attracted by hints in that direction. It does not matter a pin to us who our opponents select for the honor of being severely beaten by the Conservatives for the next Governorship, but it is our candid opinion that if party gratitude has anything to do with the radical nomination, there are others who have stronger claims than the gentleman who was so ready in 1869 to assist in destroying the radical party in North Carolina, provided those who were at that time favoring the Liberal Conservative movement had been willing to receive him as one of their high-priests.

A despatch from Gloucester, Mass., dated 17th inst., says that the schooner *Hunton* was taken from the harbor of Gloucester, Nova Scotia, by a party of men from Gloucester. The *Hunton* is now due at Gloucester. It is stated that a British gun-boat has been sent in pursuit of the schooner, now off Cape Ann, with the intention of recapturing the schooner. An American gun-boat has gone also, to prevent a recapture in American waters. Affairs are said to be of great gravity.

A later despatch says that an American fleet of four vessels is outside the harbor, and any attempt to seize the *Hunton* will meet with disastrous defeat. Just like those New Englanders; they have hardly done crowing over Grant's peace treaty, before they are ready to plunge us into another war with England, because some rascally little fishing smack has been breaking the Canadian laws, and the marine police is after her.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November closes the Forty-third volume. Harper generally loses sight of no class of readers; and in the variety and interest of its contents, and the excellence of its illustrations, reflects credit upon the enterprise that has placed it among the most beautiful as well as valuable of monthlies. Not the least noticeable feature of the present number is the new type, which adds to the attractiveness of its pages. Harper and the Press \$5 per annum.

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for November comes to us, enlarged, improved and full of interesting pictures. It has taken its place in the foremost rank of the periodical literature of the country. In editorial ability and quality of contents it is excelled by none, and in circulation by few, if any. The present number is perhaps the best issued, every article being interesting to the general reader. SCRIBNER & CO., New York, \$4 per year. We will club the Press and SCRIBNER for \$5 per year.

The revival of the San Domingo annexation scheme, and the expressed determination of the friends of the Administration side of the question to force favorable action during the coming winter, is exciting much comment in political circles. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that while it is evident that many Congressmen will vote for annexation merely because it has been made an Administration measure, there is a large majority in Congress opposed to it, and it is thought the proposition will get less support than heretofore.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY sustains its high reputation in the November number. The leading article is a comparison of the relative merits of Tennyson and Theocritus. Mr. Fields gives another chapter of his recollections of Charles Dickens. "Kate Beaumont" is continued, and the sooner it is ended the better. The other articles are of the usual style and merit.

Affairs in England seem to be rapidly advancing to a crisis. It was only a few weeks since that Disraeli, the leader of the Tory party, declared that the Queen was no longer capable of governing, and his announcement, brief as it was, shook the entire kingdom. The ocean telegraph now informs us that on Monday last an immense meeting was held in London, at which Mr. Bradlaw, the leader of the republican, labor-reform, international, or whatever else it may be called, party, boldly declared that Queen Victoria was insane, and demanded a Regency, to be entrusted to the judges of law and equity, until a Republic be established.

The *Friend of Temperance*, published in Raleigh, comes to us enlarged in size and much improved in appearance. It has an entire outfit of new type, and more than a column of reading matter has been added to its former width. This excellent weekly is the acknowledged organ of the Temperance Order in this State, it has grown up with the Order, is now in its fifth volume and is firmly established. Its editors, Messrs. R. H. Whitaker and Theo. H. Hill are gentlemen of culture and ability who are directing their indomitable energies to the advancement of temperance principles among our people. In their crusade against the mighty evil which afflicts society, they have our hearty good wishes and we trust their success will be commensurate with their deservings. The subscription price of the *Friend of Temperance* is only \$2 per year.

Senator Brownlow, although trembling upon the verge of eternity, is again upon the rampage, and is out in a card in which he declares that the Federal government ought to declare martial law in Tennessee. He has not yet got over the rage into which he was thrown by the overwhelming defeat his party experienced in that State last spring.

"The South" is the name of a new weekly paper recently established in New York city, and a copy of which now lies before us. It is a large eight-page paper, handsomely printed, and devoted entirely to the business and material interests of the Southern people. It deserves the support, especially of business men, of whom there are enough in the south to give it a tremendous circulation. Tardrew & Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y., are the publishers, and its subscription price is \$3 per year.

The New York *Times* is still keeping up its bitter war against the Tammany organization of that city, and is mad as a March hare because its opponents have been taking a lesson or two from radical management in the South. It pours out its radical wrath in this wise:

"The Ring control every avenue to justice. Their District Attorney will not prosecute. The Mayor himself is allowed to select a grand jury of which his uncle is foreman. Such a bare-faced mockery of justice as that was probably never before attempted in the full light of day."

O, pink of radical perfection and virtue, it is not possible that you can have read or heard of the late trials in the U. S. Circuit Court in this State. Here it is that the "mockery of justice" has reached its climax. Your radical friends control every avenue to justice. Their officers will not prosecute when it endangers the welfare of their own party, but are perfect lions when it is the other party that is to be harried and worried. The Assistant District Attorney is allowed to select both a grand and petit jury composed of his own political friends, and even acknowledges that he did so in the presence of the Court, without rebuke. The Judge upon the bench, instead of being the representative of justice, and holding the scales impartially, identifies himself with the prosecution, and throws all his weight upon that side. Many of the accused were convicted of "constructive" crime, since nothing positive could be adduced against them, and they are now languishing in felons' cells in a far-off State. Talk of justice! "Such a bare-faced mockery of justice as that was probably never before attempted in the full light of day," or in any other sort of light. If we had time to run over our files of the New York *Times* we could find many choice extracts like the above, and condemn radicalism and its infamous practices out of the mouths of its own chosen apostles.

Newspaper Changes.

We learn that at the close of the present volume, November 1st., the *Carolina Farmer and Weekly Star*, now combined, will be issued as separate publications.

The *Carolina Farmer* will be issued, as originally, in monthly magazine form, with handsome cover and title page, and will be devoted exclusively to Agriculture, Horticulture, and kindred subjects. The first issue will appear December 1st., as a specimen number, and the regular volume will commence January 1st., 1872. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year in advance. Those who subscribe prior to December 1st., will be credited from that date to January 1st., 1872. A large edition of the December number will be circulated, and a fine opportunity for advertisers is here presented.

The *Weekly Star* will be issued every Friday, commencing November 3d., at \$2.00 per year in advance. It will be printed in the best style and will contain twenty-eight columns of reading matter, embracing Politics, Literature, Market Reports, and General News.

As most of our readers are probably aware, both these publications are owned and conducted by Mr. Wm. B. Bernard, Proprietor of the *Daily Morning Star*, Wilmington, N. C., to whom all communications should be addressed.

The Southern *Home* says that at the recent Superior Court of Cleveland, a company of U. S. Cavalry came in advance to protect the august person of G. W. Logan.

On Sunday night sentinels were posted through the town, and citizens going out after nine o'clock, were halted. These faithful guardians of the peace said they had come to protect Judge Logan, who alleged that he feared for his life.

The total debt of the city of Wilmington on the 10th inst., was \$534,812 19. The effects of radical rule for six years.

On Tuesday last the President followed up his proclamation of the 12th inst., by another, in which he declared martial law and suspended the *habeas corpus* in nine counties of South Carolina. The *Patriot* says that this now seems to be the programme which Grant has marked out as the best means to carry the Southern elections. There is but one necessity for it, and that is the extreme necessity of the radical administration to bolster itself up by bayonets.

There have been tremendous floods in the Tien-tsin neighborhood in the Chinese coast. Ten thousand square miles of territory were submerged by the deluge, and about three thousand persons drowned.

We have little or nothing from the State Fair. The Raleigh *Sentinel* failed to come to hand yesterday, as is frequently the case on Thursdays and Fridays. The *Era* and *Carolinian* have brief notices of Wednesday's proceedings, but contain nothing of special interest to our readers.

The French elections are now over, and official returns show that the political character of the next National Council, will be as follows: 49 Bonapartists, 199 Legitimists, 20 Radicals, 474 Moderates, and 867 Liberal Conservatives. Jerome Bonaparte has been elected from Corsica, but his seat will probably be contested, on the ground that he pays no taxes.

Col. Lewis W. Washington, the nearest blood relation of George Washington, died in West Virginia on the 1st inst., aged 69 years.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

STOKES COUNTY JURY LIST.—The following citizens have been drawn as jurors for the Fall Term of Stokes Superior Court:

FIRST WEEK.—Alex. Boyles, Wm. S. Lawson, Wm. Redman, James G. Martin, James Cunningham, Isom Rutledge, B. F. Wilson, James Davis, Jr., Jerry Slaughter, Wm. Blackburn, Henry Lawrence, P. H. Martin, Wm. E. Willis, John P. Smith, Jerome B. Young, John Neal, Samuel Neal, Presley George, Joel E. Snider, Wm. C. Southern, John Hutcherson, Jr., Henry Baker, Peter J. Leak, Jno. M. Linville, H. W. Gordon, H. M. Gibson, Pleasant James, Gideon Furgusson, James Burge, Peter H. Tuttle, Wm. H. Flynt, Owen Joyce, D. N. Dalton, S. N. Jessup, Jno. W. Wall, Presly Pearce.

SECOND WEEK.—Wm. Young, James R. erson, Jr., J. M. Rutledge, John F. Webster, Winston Venable, John A. Reed, James B. Tucker, Raleigh Brine, J. M. Corington, L. L. Joyce, S. S. Wall, Edwin Mabe, Jr., John H. Farris, B. S. Brown, O. H. Stenmons, C. J. Carroll, H. W. Rierison, J. Q. A. King.

DAVIDSON COUNTY JURY LIST.—The following venire of good and lawful men was drawn to serve as Jurors at Fall Term of Superior Court of Davidson county to be begun and held fifth Monday in October, 1871:

FIRST WEEK.—Jesse Osborn, P. L. Ledford, A. W. Kiger, C. D. Workman, Evan Davis, Theophilus Frank, Levi Hedrick, James Payne, Dan Curry, Theophilus Pickett, Lewis Hanson, David Perel, Henry C. Reed, J. F. Hayworth, A. C. Hege, H. L. Bowers, Cornelius Sexton, W. F. Koonce, John J. Workman, Joseph Roach, R. F. Wilson, M. A. Moffitt, Wm. Grimes, Felix Sechrist, Andrew Everhart, John W. Williams, Valentine Michel, David Cross, George Beck, (son of Christian), James Hilton, J. L. Skeen, Wm. Surratt, Francis Byerly, Samuel Wafford, Alex. Leach, John A. Heitman.

SECOND WEEK.—James C. Miller, D. H. Elper, Peter Lopp, Isaiah Yountz, Anderson Hopkins, George Smith, E. P. May, J. C. Carroll, Thomas Loftin, Samuel Yountz, Edwin Brewer, John Kearnes, Jeremiah Rush, J. P. Long, Peter R. Bodenhamer, Joseph Pitts, C. D. Pickett, Moses Lamb.

The venire drawn for Forsyth county was published by us on the 8th ult.

A MOST HEINOUS OUTRAGE.—This section has been singularly exempt from the more revolting outrages, instances of which, occurring in nearly every portion of the south, meet our eyes almost daily as we examine our exchanges. But the natural result of radical teaching, which, where they have sufficient numbers, places the negro above the white man, and fills him with the idea that there are no social distinctions which he need respect, is now at our own doors. A Davidson correspondent informs us that some three weeks since, a white lady of highly respectable family and connections, aged 62 years, and whose name is suppressed for the present for obvious reasons, was returning on foot from Thomasville on the track of the Railroad, about one hour before sundown, when a black fiend suddenly turned upon her, seized her, choked her to the ground and consummated a crime of which we hardly dare to write. The victim was so badly choked, and otherwise maltreated in her efforts to escape the grasp of her assailant, that her physicians for some days considered her in a critical condition. Large, livid marks of the fiend's fingers could be seen upon the unfortunate lady's throat, and other portions of her body. Fortunately, the villain did not escape. He was caught about four miles this side of Greensboro by Capt. W. T. Moore and posse, and carried to Lexington. The Sheriff, however, considered the jail at that place unsafe, and conveyed the wretch to Salisbury where he now remains in prison.

NEGRO KUKLUX.—WHERE ARE CARROW, STARBUCK AND PHILLIPS?—A friend in Davidson county writes us that two negroes, partially disguised, recently went after night to the house of a white woman in that county, and asked to stay all night. Upon being refused, they beat down the door and otherwise insulted and maltreated the female inmates. One of the negroes is now in jail, having been arrested by the county authorities, and the other is still at large. Had it been white men and Conservatives who committed this outrage another Kuklux yell would have echoed from one end of the Union to the other. Troops would have been sent forth to Davidson, and Carrow, Starbuck and Phillips, with their entire tribe would have been in their glory. But, alas! the criminals in this case are brethren, and so we will not hear even a whisper from the Federal officials.

HEAVY DEMAND.—For the past two weeks, Fries' factory has been running night and day, a double set of hands being employed. It is probable this will be the case all winter. The reason of this is the heavy demand for Fries' fabrics, especially from the North. Does it not sound curiously to say that the South is supplying the North with factory goods?

The State Conservative Executive Committee assembled in Raleigh on Wednesday last. H. W. Fries, Esq., was present as the delegate appointed to represent the Forsyth county Executive Committee.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—A new post-office has been established at Stag's Creek, Ashe county, and the one at Reddie's River, Wilkes county, has been re-established.

We notice that some of our people below town are bringing acorns to market, but as they sell for only twenty cents a bushel, or less, those who gather them do not feel much encouraged.

NOTICE.

North Carolina. } SUPERIOR COURT, FORSTER COUNTY, } SPRING TERM, 1871. ORDERED by the Court that witnesses in Civil Suits will not be required to attend until Thursday of the first week of the next Term of this Court. JNO. BLACKBURN, Clerk.

SOMETHING UNCOMMON.—We have been indulging in ripe strawberries, second crop, grown in the garden of Mr. Tim Transu, some few miles west of Salem. The berries were fragrant, generally well developed, and had a pleasant taste—indeed, one could scarcely tell them from the June crop. The fruit was so plentiful, that it kept the family in pies for some days.

THE GALAXY for November contains much pleasant reading. Gen. Imboden contributes some striking reminiscences of Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln and Johnson, furnishes the commencement of a series of papers entitled "Admiral Farragut and New Orleans," in which he intends to show that B. F. Butler did nothing towards the capture of that city. The miscellany of all kinds is as interesting as usual.

The lowering, threatening skies with which last week closed in, continued until Monday afternoon, when the whole business wound up with a violent rain-storm. Since then everything has been serene above us.

S. Ferd. Watkins, recently of Madison, N. C., and a student of Washington Law College, has taken up his abode in the pleasant and prosperous town of Lexington, and will in a short time, from what we can learn, hang out his shingle.

Most of our merchants have returned with their fall and winter stock of new goods, but a few are still absent.

A friend from Mt. Airy, informs us that Mr. R. L. Gilmer, merchant at that place, lost two hundred barrels of blackberries by the great fire in Chicago.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary ticket to Border Fair, to be held at Danville on Tuesday next.

New Advertisements.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Brem, Brown & Co., dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Charlotte, N. C. Merchants visiting the Fair will have a fine opportunity of examining the stock of this enterprising firm.

J. G. Veatch—House and Lot for sale. Jno. Blackburn—Court advertisement. Bliss, Keene & Co.—Cundurango. Munn & Co.—Patents. Earth Closets.—This is a good thing. Wilson, Lockwood, Everett & Co.—Cold Water Soap—Lott and Fulkerson have it for sale. Burnett's Cocaine.—A good Hair Dresser—Drug Store and at Fulkerson's. Rowell & Co's Advertising Agency. \$30.—Dyer & Co., Jackson, Michigan.

The Ladies will be delighted to hear that Mr. Blickenderfer is opening his "fresh notions." They are well selected and prices suit the times. Jake says he has also a variety of goods for Gentlemen's wear. Go and see.

Rev. Mr. Johnson will preach in the Presbyterian Church, next Sunday.

STATE ITEMS.

The population of the following North Carolina cities is taken from the official census tables just published:

	TOTAL POP.	MALE.	FEMALE.	WHITE.	COLORED.
Wilmington, 13,446	12,876	570	5,326	7,920	7,920
Raleigh, 7,790	7,551	139	3,604	4,947	4,947
Newbern, 5,759	5,736	113	2,020	3,829	3,829
Fayetteville, 4,650	4,598	62	2,342	2,313	2,313
Charlotte, 4,473	4,305	168	2,593	1,880	1,880
	36,218	35,166	1,052	16,177	20,041

At Wayne Superior Court six colored men were tried for forcible trespass on the property of Mrs. Edmundson, a respectable widow lady living eight miles from Goldsboro. They went to her place one Sunday morning, armed with guns, pistols and clubs, searched her dwelling and out-houses, robbed her orchard, behaved very riotously and turbulently, terrified the old lady, and threatened to shoot one of her sons if they caught him. The evidence was so plain, straightforward and undeniable, that the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." But the radical judge on the bench refused to receive such a verdict, and sent the jury out again to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which they did. The result of the trial caused general indignation among all classes of citizens, and Judge Clarke is severely denounced. Had the guilty parties been white men, and their victim a radical, the Federal Courts would have taken hold of the case and it would have been bruited abroad all over the country as another atrocious Ku Klux outrage.

Ex-Gov. Vance publishes a card, over his own signature, correcting the statement which appeared in a number of our State papers, to the effect that in 1865, Mr. Vance had ordered Col. Nelson from his house. The Ex-Governor says: "Col. Nelson had, when a boy, with his father in Washington city, been well acquainted with Mrs. Vance, and when passing through Statesville, he very kindly called upon her, stationed a guard over the premises, and afforded her all the protection in his power, for which she and I were grateful. Nothing, whatever, of an unpleasant nature was said. An unwillingness shown to me or mine, induced me to write a correction of so small a matter if indeed injustice of any sort can be termed a small matter."

A man named Wm. Bland was arrested in Lumberton, Robeson county, on the 11th inst., by deputy-sheriff Barnes, as a fugitive from justice. He is supposed to be the same man who committed a murder in Brooks county, Georgia, and for whom the Governor of that State has offered a reward of \$1,000. The *Robesonian*, from which we get this item, says that the accused man appeared in Lumberton some time last summer, and suspicion was excited against him by his own imprudent remarks. He was committed to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Georgia.

To the People of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a most destructive and calamitous fire has recently occurred in the City of Chicago, by which it has been laid in ashes, and over one hundred thousand inhabitants have been deprived of homes and reduced to poverty and want; and whereas, it is the christian duty of the benevolent and charitable, as I know it will be the pleasure of all such in North Carolina, to sympathize with and extend aid and succor to the unfortunate victims of this terrible calamity. Now therefore, with full confidence in the earnest co-operation of the good people of North Carolina, I, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of the State, do appeal to all who can be moved by generous impulses and feel sympathy for suffering humanity, to adopt such measures without delay, as will afford material relief in their time of need, to our fellow countrymen, who have been so sorely afflicted. Done at the City of Raleigh this 13th October, 1871.

TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor.

All the papers of the State are respectfully requested to copy.

The *Charlotte Observer* tells the following funny tale: A fifteenth amendment well known in this city, became acquainted with a lady of color, who had recently taken up her abode here, and acquaintance ripened into friendship, and friendship, into love, so they agreed to "hitche horses" for life, and according were married. They were sipping the sweets of the honeymoon when all of their felicity and grand expectations were suddenly tumbled to the ground by a second party making his appearance, and claiming the woman as his lawful wife, and desired that she should be given up. Husband number two couldn't see it under no circumstances, so husband number one departed, and in a few days sent to husband number two, five children, for his care and protection. This was more than husband number two bargained for, contending that he never could find rations for the brats. The wife with her little responsibilities, was now freely transferred back to husband number one.

The Greensboro *Patriot* is somewhat concerned about the recent mortality around it, and says: "A remarkable number of deaths have occurred in this vicinity within the last two weeks amounting to between fifteen and twenty. The number is unprecedented in this locality, which is one of the healthiest in the State."

Before the Republican party came into power, government spies were unknown in this country, but now we are rapidly becoming accustomed to these instruments of despotism. The *Wilmington Journal* says that by the villainous and mercenary system of espionage practiced by the Federal Administration, under which some degraded miscreant will swear away another's life and liberty for the pay of an active spy, every man's peace and security are in constant danger.

The *Wilmington Star* says that Henry Berry Lowry has been tricking the Federal soldiers. Some days since he passed down Lumber river in a bateau within full view of a squad of twenty-three soldiers, who fired upon him. He simply squatted in the bottom of his boat, cussing it over so as to constitute an amateur breast-work to protect him from the bullets, and paddled on about his business.

At a corn shucking, some days since, at Mr. Geo. Ellis', in Orange county, a colored man named Baker Tilly was stabbed a number of times by one Pomp Lyon, also colored. The quarrel originated from the fact that Tilly had voted the Conservative ticket at the late election, and was set upon and abused by Lyon for so doing.

A colored man named Strickland, says the *Wilmington Star*, was run over by the train on the Wilmington and Weldon R. R., one night last week, and killed as a matter of course. He is supposed to have been drunk, as his bottle was near, and he asleep across the track.

We are informed, says the *Hickory Tavern Eagle*, that the mail train on the Western N. C. R. R., was run into on the morning of the 9th inst., by the gravel train, some fifteen or twenty miles west of Salisbury, and considerable damage done to the coaches and flats of both trains.

Major Janus B. Wheeler, a native North Carolinian, has been appointed Professor of Engineering at West Point, in place of Professor Mahan, who recently committed suicide by drowning.

Two colored men, Noah Willis and Thos. Nelson, quarreled in Newbern, some days since, and Willis split Nelson's skull open with a billet of wood. Nelson is dead and his murderer in jail.

At a great revival of the Southern Methodists, in Buncombe county, one hundred and twenty new members joined the church, and about ninety professed religion.

The editor of the *Charlotte Observer* has seen at a store in that place, two good sized alligator skins, tanned and ready for use. They make a substantial and very neat looking boot or shoe.

An elderly gentleman named Fox, residing on Cane Creek, Buncombe county, committed suicide last week by hanging himself. The *Citizen* gives no further particulars.

Judging from the last number of the *Asheville Citizen*, the people of the south-western counties are getting the railroad fever again.

A negro named John Freeman has been committed to jail without bail, in Wilmington, for committing a heinous outrage upon a little girl only twelve or thirteen years of age named Sylvia Sauls. The child is lying in a critical condition.

Tucker Hall in Raleigh came near being destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th inst. It was finally saved, through the exertions of the firemen, without serious damage.

The Raleigh *Era* says the public will be sorry to learn that Kemp P. Battle, Esq., declines a re-election as President of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

R. S. Ledbetter, Esq., Conservative State Senator from Moore and Richmond counties, has resigned, and the Governor has ordered an election to be held on the 16th of November, to fill the vacancy.

Prof. Alex. Melver, having accepted the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, has resigned as Professor of Mathematics in the University of North Carolina. Considering the condition of the University, we do not know but that it would be better if the entire Faculty would resign.

The Wilmington *Star* says that the U. S. Circuit Court will meet in that city on Monday, Oct. 30th, Judge Brooks presiding.

To the Sheriff and Tax Collectors of the State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, September 30th, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, for the convenience and security of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, that there will be received by me in payment of the public taxes, Certificates of deposit in the following Banks, viz:

For counties west of Guilford, in the First National Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Mecklenburg, in the City of Charlotte. For all other Counties, in the Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, the Raleigh National Bank, and the State National Bank of Raleigh, those Banks being designated because they have advanced money to the State, which is not yet repaid.

The funds must be deposited to my credit as Treasurer of the State, and the Certificate of Deposit so stating, and to be held by the Sheriff or Tax Collector until settlement. This notice must not be construed as relieving the officer making the deposit, from accounting for and settling in full, his public dues on or before the day required by law, viz: 1st Monday of December, 1871.

Very Respectfully,

D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.—We refer with special pleasure to the advertisement of the Great Southern Piano Manufactory of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore.

This factory is now one of the largest in the world; it is a magnificent five-story structure, fronting an entire block on Eutaw st., and covering, together with the Lumber Yards attached, some two and one-half acres of ground. Three hundred and fifty men are constantly employed turning out over forty instruments per week.

Among the thousand and one Pianos offered to the public, we scarcely know any instrument so fully uniting all the desirable qualities sought for as the Knabe Piano. It is a matter of some difficulty and perplexity to inexperienced persons to select a good instrument of any capacity. We too often rely upon the judgment of friends in the selection of a piano, and are thus frequently disappointed. The only sure way, in our opinion is to go to the best maker. For this reason, we recommend to our readers to purchase Pianos of Wm. Knabe & Co's manufactory. It will relieve them from the vexatious necessity of wasting time in a long search. The reputation of the Knabe Pianos is an infallible guaranty of excellence. For durability, we would specially recommend them, as being made in a Southern City, with special view to the trying changes of a Southern climate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The drought now prevailing in the West has not been equalled within the past twenty-five years. All through central and southern Illinois the wells and small streams are completely dried up, and the inhabitants find great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water for the household and stock. The soil is so dry that plowing is rendered impossible. The drought extends to Wisconsin.

Some evil-disposed or careless person set fire to a large muslin curtain stretching around a concert room in Wilmington, Del., on the night of the 5th inst. The audience, composed chiefly of women and children, were panic-stricken, and in the rush to escape from the building many were severely injured.

In one day last week, says the Horry, S. C., News, Mr. R. W. Gressett and a neighbor, killed in a lake near his house, thirty-five alligators. The next day, returning to the same place, he and his son killed ten more. The amphibious animals were from two and a half to eight feet long.

The Wilmington Star tells of an atrocious murder committed at Oakley Station, S. C., on the night of the 7th inst., the victim being a quiet, inoffensive citizen named Fidea. He was killed for the money, some \$800, which he had upon his person. Three negroes, Sam White, Ran Baldwin and Thompson have been arrested as the assassins.

Ex-Secretary Seward, having journeyed round the world during the last two years, arrived at his home in Auburn, N. Y., on the 12th inst., and received a hearty welcome from the townsmen.

According to the Philadelphia Ledger, the riot in that city on election day was caused by drunken negro boys insulting females, and killing a negro who voted the Democratic ticket.

Mrs. Oelia O'Neil, a New York woman, was seized with a fit of insanity on the 11th inst., and, after throwing her two little children out of a second story window, jumped out herself. One of the children was killed, the other fatally injured, and the mother broke her collar bone.

A terrible gale, after a heavy rain, occurred at Montreal on the 15th inst., resulting in loss of life and serious damage to property. The roof of St. George's church was started during divine service, and the congregation rushed out in the middle of prayers. The tall spire of the Cathedral rocked like the mast of a ship. Miss Annie Lowe was killed by a falling tree.

The following additional insurance companies are reported as having suspended. Market Company of New York city; Hide and Leather, Independent, National and New England Mutual, of Boston; the Connecticut, North American and Putnam, of Hartford, Conn., and the Norwich of Norwich, Conn.

A difficulty occurred on the 8th inst., between Robert E. Pettaway and Martin Alley, two well-known citizens of Richmond, which resulted in the former being shot dead upon the threshold of his own house. The unhappy murderer was at once arrested and committed to jail.

An American Lady is now selling and distributing Protestant testaments in Rome. Who would have imagined such a thing a few short years ago?

There are unprecedented freshets in the rivers of Maine. Many bridges have been washed away, and an immense quantity of lumber lost.

Five of the cadets at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, have been expelled for persistently "hazing," or ill-treating the newcomers.

The aggregate majority of the Conservatives in Texas is now ascertained to be about 40,000.

The President's long threatened blast against the problematical Klu Klux of South Carolina has at last appeared. A proclamation issued on the 12th inst., sets forth unlawful combinations and conspiracies still exist in the counties of Spartenburg, Marion, York, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, thus obstructing and hindering the execution of the laws of South Carolina and the United States, and calls upon such combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver up arms, disguises, &c., to the United States Marshals and deputies. This is but preliminary to a proclamation of martial law, and an inauguration of a reign of tyranny and terror in the defenceless State of South Carolina.

The amount known to have been stolen by radical officials since President Grant came into power, is a little over twenty-five millions of dollars, and this does not take into consideration what has been stolen under the State governments, but only that which has been stolen by Federal appointees. The amount stolen, which is not yet known, is probably ten times twenty-five million of dollars. The whole Federal administration is honeycombed with corruption, and defalcations can be unearthed in all directions by the proper search.

The Richmond Dispatch is not at all disappointed or dissatisfied with the results of the recent elections at the North. It says that if the Democrats had carried Ohio and Pennsylvania this fall, they would probably have been too careless in selecting next year a candidate for the Presidency. As it is, they will look well to the antecedents of aspirants for that high office. So, "from seeming evil still educing good," we arrive at the satisfactory conclusion that the results in Ohio and Pennsylvania may yet prove to have been the best for the country.

William J. Malone, a prominent tobacco merchant of Petersburg, Va., has been expelled from the Tobacco Board of Exchange of that city, for alleged fraudulent practices in the sale of tobacco. The alleged frauds consist in his having sold several hogsheads of tobacco by their original weights, without disclosing the fact that they had been reweighed and found to be several hundred pounds short.

The following estimate has been made of the losses by the Chicago fires: 2,000 business houses at \$25,000—\$50,000,000; 8,000 dwellings, averaging \$6,000—\$48,000,000. Engines and machinery attached—\$2,000,000. Total loss in houses alone, \$100,000,000. The stock of the business establishments, furniture, &c., of dwelling-houses, lumber-yards, railroad stock, and vessels are estimated to have been worth another hundred million, making the total loss about two hundred million of dollars.

According to the latest advices regarding the election in Ohio, the Republicans have elected their State ticket by an increased majority over last year. There is very little change in the Legislature, which stands thus: Senate—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 17; Democratic majority. 2. House—Democrats, 47; Republicans, 57; Independent, 1; Republican majority. 9. This ensures the election of a Radical U. S. Senator.

A special to the Tribune from the City of Mexico, dated October 1st, says: This afternoon four hundred gens d'armes and cavalrymen revolted and attempted to take possession. The city garrison rallied under command of Gen. Rocha and others, and attacked and defeated the insurgents. Two of the latter were killed in the fight. Their leaders, who are said to be Negrete, Tolido, Rivero and Chevarrio, effected their escape, but several officers, with 250 men, were taken prisoners and shot the next morning.

Sergeant Miller, white, of the U. S. army, stationed at Fortress Monroe, recently married a negro woman in that neighborhood. The woman has a husband living, and Miller has a wife in an insane asylum near Washington. It is reported that the military authorities have taken the matter in hand, and, after drumming Miller out of the army he has disgraced, they will turn him over to the civil authorities to be tried for bigamy.

Carl Schurz said in his speech at Nashville: "I cannot be a candidate for the Presidency, owing to a benign provision of the Constitution, which declares foreign born citizens ineligible—a high constitutional privilege, I might call it, for it exempts us from that most malignant of all moral diseases—a disease almost sure to kill whomever it attacks—the Presidential fever."

A comical passage appears in a letter from the Rev. J. P. Newman to the Methodist describing the voyage of the U. S. steamer Congress to and from Greenland. Mr. Newman says: "On our homeward voyage, two seamen were reported for fighting, and they were sentenced to hang each other for four hours, with a sentry over them, to see that they did it affectionately."

On Monday morning of last week, a party of Irish "Fenians," under command of one Gen. O'Donohue, made a raid from the American side, on the Canadian Custom House and the Hudson Post at Pembina, and captured them. United States troops followed in pursuit and dispersed the invaders, capturing Gen. O'Neil, who was with them, and two hundred stand of arms.

During the exhibition of the circus in Richmond, on the night of the 12th inst., a crowd of negroes attempted to carry off the ticket wagon, which contained a large amount of cash. A row ensued which was quelled by the police, and the negroes driven off. Several persons were severely hurt.

David Keatley, who was hung at Hartford, Conn., on the 13th inst., for murder, attempted to commit suicide an hour or two before the execution, by piercing his breast with a steel wire. After he was cut down, the wire was found in his breast, broken off close to the heart.

A despatch from Fort Craig, New Mexico, received in Washington on the 12th inst., says that Cochise, the celebrated Apache chief and warrior, has come to camp with thirty of his braves and their families, and pledges himself to keep the peace and help curb the roving members of his tribe.

FOR HOUSE CLEANING, washing dishes, floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning windows, paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass and all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Soap. It is cheaper and better than soap. Get it from your grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [41-4w.]

Grant's proclamation against the alleged Klu Klux in South Carolina puts us in mind of a fee dog barking at a shadow.

Fires are prevailing in the mountain forests the entire length of California.

A writer in the Buffalo Journal says that the dairy interest in the United States is becoming of vast importance. We are told by him that the present product of cheese is supposed to be 300,000,000 pounds, which at 15 cents per lb., amounts to 45,000,000 dollars; and of butter 575,000,000 pounds, which at 25 cents per pound amounts to 143,750,000 dollars; while 100,000,000 gallons of milk sold in cities and towns, and 60,000,000 consumed in families where produced, worth 28,000,000 dollars, making together a dairy product of 216,750,000 dollars.

Another enormous swindle has come to light in Washington. This time it is in the Freedman's Bureau, and the culprit is Gen. Geo. W. Balloch, Treasurer and paymaster of the Bureau. The amount involved is about a quarter of a million of dollars. Details of the affair are very meagre so far.

Gettysburg, Pa., has a patriot named David Blocker. Some of the Confederate dead were buried on his place, and when the Georgia committee was about to remove those from that State the other day, this fellow would not allow it to be done until he had been paid for the use of the ground in which the dead had rested! Let David Blocker's name go the rounds as a synonym for meanness and indecency.

The Richmond Enquirer says it seems very certain that the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Virginia will, at the coming session, sever its connection with the national organization.

The army of the United States under the present radical administration, costs fifty-seven millions of dollars per year. This is as much as the entire expenses of the Government for one year under Millard Fillmore or Franklin Pierce.

Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, was arraigned before the Federal Court, in Salt Lake City, on the 9th inst., and admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

Nearly two hundred kegs of gunpowder exploded on the 9th inst., about three miles from Wilmington, Del., as they were being conveyed from Dupont's powder mills. The shock was felt for miles, and over on the Jersey side of the river, it was thought to be an earthquake.

A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., dated 11th inst., says serious trouble is apprehended in the Creek nation. The government troops are all being removed from Fort Gibson, and there are no troops to preserve order. Bloody times are looked for.

DIED.

In Rockingham county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH TUCKER, supposed to be one hundred and eleven years of age. She was the last of the Revolutionary pensioners of Rockingham county.

THE MARKETS.

Provisions.	Chop.	2
Bacon, 12 1/2 @ 15	Bran, 10 @ 10	
Lard, 15 @ 10	Grain	
Wheat, 10 @ 10		
Beef, 10 @ 10		
Butter, 10 @ 10		
Veal, 10 @ 10		
Mutton, 10 @ 10		
Butter, 10 @ 10		
Flour, 10 @ 10		
Peas, 10 @ 10		

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs—Common, Red, 50 cts to \$7.00	
" Good working, 50 cts to 8.00	
" Corn, Bright, 8.00 to 12.00	
" Fine, 15.00 to 30.00	
Extra lots higher.	
Leaf—Common Red, 8.00 to 10.00	
" Good, 10.00 to 12.00	
" Good, rich, waxy, 12.00 to 18.00	
" Common Bright, 15.00 to 30.00	
" Good, 25.00 to 40.00	
" Fine, 40.00 to 60.00	
" Extra fine lots, 60.00 to 75.00	

New York, Oct. 17.—Cotton, 20 a 20 1/2; Flour, 7 25 to 7 90; Corn, 77 a 78; Wheat, 1 35 a 1 60; Gold, 113 1/2; Bonds, N. C. old, 41, new 25 1/2.

Baltimore, Oct. 17.—Cotton 15 1/2 a 19 1/2; Flour 6 25 a 7 50; Wheat, \$1 60 a \$1 80; Corn white, 72 a 80, yellow, 75 a 78; Oats, 49 a 52; Bacon, 8 a 8 1/2; Whisky, 101 a 105; Lard 9 1/2 a 9 3/4.

Richmond, Oct. 17.—Wheat, \$1 45 a 1 75; Corn 70 a 80; Oats 58 a 60; Flour, extra, \$7 50 a \$8 00 per barrel.

Norfolk, Oct. 17.—Bacon, sides, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; Corn 80 a 82; Flour \$5 25 a \$7 50.

Charlotte, Oct. 17.—Bacon 9 a 10; Flour, 3 75 a 4 25; Corn, 95 a 100; Oats, 70 a 75; Wheat, \$1 30 a \$1 60; Whisky, \$0 00 a \$0 00.

Payetteville, Oct. 12.—Bacon 10 a 15; Flour, \$7 00 a \$8 00; Corn \$1 05 a \$1 15; Oats, 70; Rye, \$1 10; Wheat, \$1 50; Lard, 15; Whisky, \$2 25; Brandy, \$2 50.

Petersburg, Oct. 17.—Flour \$6 50 a \$8 00; meat, red, \$1 65 a \$1 70, white \$1 75 a \$1 80; Corn, 90 a 100; Bacon, hog round, 13 a 14; Whisky, \$2 25; Brandy \$2 40 a \$3 00.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

DESIRABLY SITUATED ON POPLAR STREET. J. G. YEACH.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 20, 1871-42-4w.

Millinery I Millinery II

Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT, SALEM, N. C.

HAVING removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James Fisher, respectfully informs her numerous friends that she has opened a new assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest and most approved styles. Ladies will find money by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 13, 1871. 41-4f.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, at Salem, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business, Oct. 2nd, 1871.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts, \$151,802 15	
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 150,000 00	
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, 7,000 00	
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts., 60,163 54	
Real Estate, 1,000 00	
Current Expenses, 848 52	
Premiums, 7,000 00	
Cash Items, 6,362 65	
Bills of other National Banks, 2,655 00	
Fractional Currency, 100 17	
Specie, 1,110 00	
Legal Tender Notes, 30,000 00	
	\$417,671 29
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in, \$150,000 00	
Surplus Fund, 9,000 00	
Discount, 2,500 00	
Exchange, 210 81	
Interest, 5,908 86	
Profit and Loss, 618 94	
National Bank Circulation, 135,000 00	
Individual Deposits, 116,437 49	
	\$417,671 29

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF FORSYTH.

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of October, 1871.

Correct. Attest:
I, G. LASH,
E. BELO,
D. H. STARBUCK, } Directors.

BREM, BROWN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware and Cutlery.

A Full Assortment of Carriage and Saddlery Hardware and Trimmings.
New Iron Front Building, Trade St., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The attention of Merchants visiting our city during the Fair, is respectfully invited to our large stock of imported and American Hardware.

We are now importing our English Hardware direct, and buying our American Hardware from manufacturers only, and at lowest cash prices. We are trying to build up a large Southern Jobbing House, and ask the merchants of North Carolina to come and see if we cannot sell at the same prices they pay North with the addition of freight on heavy goods.

Call and see us, and see our stock and prices for yourselves.

Very Respectfully,
BREM, BROWN & CO.,
New Iron Front Building, Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
Oct. 20, 1871-42-1f.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

THE GREAT

Southern Piano MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, Md.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unparelleled pre-eminence, which pronounced them unequalled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

All our Square Pianos have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALES and the Agraffe Treble. We would call special attention to our late Patented Improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS. Found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish FAMILIAR ORGANS and MELODEONS of the most celebrated makers, Wholesale and Retail at lowest Factory Prices.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Or any of our regular established agencies.

Oct. 20, 1871-42-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUNDURANGO!

THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR

Cancer, Syphilis, Scrophula, Ulcers, Salt Rheum and all other Chronic Blood Diseases.

Dr. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the genuine Cundurango Bark, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency the President of Ecuador, and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it to a limited extent, and at a price about one-quarter of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.

A spurious article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango. We have, at a considerable expense, with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel of our supply as to ensure that none but the genuine article shall be sold by us; and we particularly call the attention of the public for their protection, to this fact.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.,

60 Cedar St., New York.

D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington, D. C.; E. BLISS, M. D., New York; P. T. KEENE, M. D., New York.

42-4w.

PATENTS

Solicited by MUNN & CO., Publishers Scientific American, 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Twenty-five years' experience. Pamphlets containing Patent Laws, with full directions how to obtain Patents for Inventions.

A bound volume of 118 pages, containing the New Census by counties and all large cities, 140 Engravings of Mechanical Movements, Patent Laws and rules for obtaining Patents, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

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EARTH CLOSETS.—Get the best. EARTH CLOSET

CO. 215 STATE ST., HARTFORD, CT., Sole U. S. Proprietors of Moulton's, Moulton & Gillette's, Luther's, Haring's, Newton's and Doodie's Patents. The only Earth Closets that have proved effective. The Earth Closets by its disinfection of feces, is the most valuable means of preventing spread of cholera and other contagious diseases. Send for circulars. Agents wanted everywhere. SALESMEN: 19 Duane St., Boston; 696 Broadway, N. Y.; 1221 Market Street, Philadelphia.

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A NEW ERA IN WASHING.

LABOR, TIME, CLOTHES AND FUEL

SAVED BY THE USE OF

WARFIELD'S COLD WATER

SELF-WASHING SOAP.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST. AGENTS WANTED.

WILSON, LOCKWOOD, EVERETT & CO.,

51 MURRAY ST., New York.

Sole Agents for the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. 4w.

BURNETT'S COCAINE

A compound of Cocaine and Oil. Acknowledged the best remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, etc. Sold by all druggists. Beware of imitations.

42-4w.

CHEAPEST ADVERTISING IN THE WORLD!

For \$24 per Inch per Month, we will insert an Advertisement in 35 First-Class North Carolina newspapers, including 6 DAILIES. Proportionate rates for smaller ads. List sent free. Address

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,

42-4w 40 and 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

\$30. We will pay \$30.

Agents \$30 per week to sell our new and valuable discoveries. If you want permanent, honorable and pleasant work, apply for particulars.

Address DYER & CO., Jackson, Michigan. 42-4w.

\$425 A MONTH! Horse furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. 42-4w

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, and having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will sell at the lowest price. Address: J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. Y. 42-4w

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IN THE TREATMENT OF

Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly three hundred pages, and one hundred and thirty fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon

